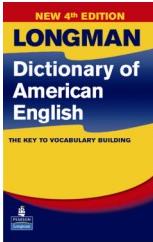


## **Academic Connections 2 Glossary**



The following words appear in *Academic Connections 2*. They are presented in the *Vocabulary Check* activities, *Key Words*, and *Key Words: Practice* activities in MyAcademicConnectionsLab.



This icon designates Key Words that appear in the student book.

**Ac** This icon indicates that the word is included in the *Academic Word List*. These are important words which students need to be able to understand when reading English, and also to use when writing academic assignments. Some of these words are practiced in the *Academic Words Puzzles* in the *Expansion* folder.

### **UNIT 1 PREVIEW**

#### **advice**

(n) an opinion you give someone about what he or she should do

*If you follow my **advice** and eat more vegetables, you will feel healthier.*

#### **biologist**

(n) someone whose job it is to study living things

*She is interested in studying living things, so she wants to become a **biologist**.*

#### **cold**

(n) a common illness that makes it difficult to breathe through your nose

*I have a **cold**, so I am sneezing and I can't breathe very well through my nose.*

#### **cure**

(v) to make an injury or illness better, so that the person who was sick is well

*People have many different ideas about the best way to **cure** the common cold.*

 **effective**

(adj) something is effective when it works very well

*Scientists showed that chicken soup was an **effective** remedy for colds.*

**experiment**

(n) a scientific test done to show how something will react in a particular situation, or to prove that an idea is true

*Professor Ortega performed an **experiment** to test his ideas about why children in schools get sick so often.*

**illness**

(n) a disease or sickness of the body or mind

*Mrs. Elms died in the hospital Friday after a long **illness**.*

**medicine**

(n) a substance used for treating illness or sickness

*If you feel sick, you should take **medicine** to make yourself feel better.*

**process** Ac

(n) a series of actions that someone does to achieve a particular result

*The **process** of testing ideas to see if they are correct can take a very long time because there are often many steps.*

 **relieve**

(v) to make something better

*Many people believe that taking a lot of vitamin C will **relieve** a cold.*

 **remedy**

(n) something, such as a medicine, that makes you a little better

*Chicken soup has been a common North American **remedy** for colds for many years.*

**scientist**

(n) someone who works in science, which is knowledge about the physical world that is based on testing and proving facts

*The **scientist** knew no one would believe his ideas without proof, so he tested them many times in his laboratory.*

**solve**

(v) to find a way of dealing with a problem or difficult situation

*They finally found a way to **solve** the problem, and now everything is fine.*

**suffer from**

(v) to have physical or mental pain or illness

*Almost everyone has ideas about what to do if you are **suffering from** a cold.*

**symptom**

(n) a problem with your body that shows you are ill

*A suggestion about how to relieve cold **symptoms** is to use echinacea.*

**UNIT 1 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS****avoid**

(v) to prevent something bad from happening

*To **avoid** getting a cold, you should drink a lot of orange juice, eat healthy foods, and get enough sleep.*

**behavior**

(n) the way that a person or animal does or says things

*Your **behavior** can affect your health. For example, if you touched someone who has a cold and didn't wash your hands, you might get sick.*

## **experience**

(n) knowledge that you gain about life and the world by being in different situations and meeting different people

*Learning from books is important, but it is also good to learn from personal **experiences**: being in different situations and meeting different people.*



## **explain**

(v) to say how or why something happens

*A hypothesis is an idea that **explains** one or more things we observe.*

## **(n) explanation**

*A hypothesis that seems to be true may have other **explanations**.*

## **false**

(adj) not true

*Many years ago, people used to believe that making people bleed could cure their illnesses, but now we know that that idea is **false**.*

## **logical** Ac

(adj) seeming reasonable and sensible

*If you get sick after eating a certain food, it is **logical** to assume that the food is probably spoiled or not good for you.*

## **opinion**

(n) your ideas or beliefs about a particular subject

*I think chicken soup can cure many different kinds of illnesses, but I can't prove it. That's just my personal **opinion**.*

## **possible**

(adj) able to be done or likely to happen, exist, or be true

*My daughter is sick. It's **possible** that she'll be able to go to school tomorrow, but I'm not sure yet.*

 **predict** Ac

(v) to say something will happen before it actually happens

*If something is supernatural, we cannot **predict** its behavior.*

**(n) prediction** Ac

*If we decide that a **prediction** from a hypothesis is false, we should reject the hypothesis.*

 **prevent**

(v) to stop something from happening

*A common hypothesis about colds is that taking extra vitamin C **prevents** them.*

**(n) prevention**

*Doctors should focus on the **prevention** of diseases, as well as cures.*

 **reject** Ac

(v) to decide not to use or agree with something

*A hypothesis might seem to be true, but scientists may **reject** it after a test.*

**(n) rejection** Ac

*Finding that a prediction was false led to the **rejection** of the hypothesis.*

 **research** Ac

(v) to try to discover new things

*Scientists today are still **researching** ways to prevent colds.*

**(n) research** Ac

*Hypotheses come from what we know about other scientific **research**, among other things.*

**(n) researcher** Ac

*Most **researchers** do not agree that taking vitamin C lowers the chance of catching a cold.*

 **support**

(v) to show that something is correct or that it might be correct

*Repeated tests have failed to **support** the hypothesis.*

(n) **support**

*The researcher got a lot of **support** from his colleagues when he was working on his new project.*

**temperature**

(n) how hot or cold somebody or something is

*The **temperature** is going to drop later; you should wear a warmer coat.*

**test**

(v) to use or check something to find out whether it works or is successful

*Scientists usually **test** their ideas by performing experiments to see if the ideas are correct or not.*

**vitamin**

(n) a chemical substance found in food that is necessary for good health

*Fruits and vegetables contain many **vitamins** that are good for you.*

**UNIT 1 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS****accidentally**

(adv) happening without being planned or intended

*The scientist **accidentally** dropped a bottle of medicine on the floor and broke it.*

**assistant** Ac

(n) someone whose job it is to help someone who has a higher rank

*The scientist's **assistant** worked with her as she performed the experiment. He also helped her do research for a journal article.*

**blind**

(adj) a word used to describe a study or test in which the people participating are not given information about what is being tested

*When an experiment is **blind**, it usually gets better results because the people are not influenced by other things.*

**conduct** Ac

(v) to do something in an organized way in order to get information

*Scientists **conducted** an experiment to see whether echinacea helped with colds.*

**discuss**

(v) to talk about something with someone in order to exchange ideas or decide something

*In my biology class, we **discuss** different types of experiments that scientists perform.*

**illustrate** Ac

(v) to explain or make something clear by giving examples

*The professor tried to **illustrate** what he was talking about by showing the class charts and photographs.*

**insight** Ac

(n) a useful understanding of something that you did not have before, or the ability to understand something clearly

*His research gave him **insight** into how the medicine worked in both adults and children.*

**method** Ac

(n) a planned way of doing something

*The scientist always used the same **method** when he performed his experiments.*

**normal** Ac

(adj) usual, typical, or expected

*It's **normal** for teachers at colleges to ask students to help them with their experiments.*

**participant** Ac

(n) someone who is taking part in an activity or event

*Professor Lee is doing an experiment about the amount of vitamin C people should take when they have a cold, and he needs one more **participant**.*

**professor**

(n) a teacher at a university or college, especially one who has a high rank

*The **professor** is teaching a popular biology course at Wilson College this semester.*

**treatment**

(n) a method that is used to cure a sickness

*A placebo looks just like the **treatment**, but does nothing!*

## UNIT 2 PREVIEW



(n) short for advertisement; a picture, short film, etc., that a company uses to tell people about their product

*The time when an **ad** is on TV is a key to what audience it is meant for.*

**advertise** (v)

*Companies are not the only organizations that **advertise**.*

**advertising** (n)

*Clever companies do more than use just traditional **advertising**.*

**campaign**

(n) a series of actions that are intended to achieve a particular result, especially in business, politics, or war

*The advertising **campaign** was expensive and took a long time to develop, but it was very successful and sales greatly increased.*

**clever**

(adj) showing ability, skill, or imagination

*People usually like **clever** advertisements better than traditional, boring advertisements.*

**company**

(n) a business that makes or sells things or provides a service

*That **company** makes toys, and it sells them all over the world.*

**customer**

(n) someone who buys things from a store or company

*She is a loyal, long-time **customer** of that store. She buys all of her and her family's clothes there.*



(n) something you want to do or get; the reason for doing something

*Advertising has more **goals** than just selling products and services.*

## **marketing**

(n) the activity of deciding how to advertise a product, what price to charge for it, etc.

*He has a job in **marketing**, so he creates advertisements for new products.*

## **media** Ac

(n, pl.) the ways that people get information (e.g., TV, newspapers, and the Internet)

*Some **media** may not be suitable for advertising certain products.*

**medium** (n, sing.)

*Choosing the correct **medium** can be the difference between success and failure.*

## **message**

(n) the main idea or the most important idea in a movie, book, speech etc.

*The ad's **message** was that people who use a certain kind of shampoo are young and attractive.*

## **notice**

(v) to see or hear something

*New, imaginative ads are **noticed** by more people than traditional ones.*

## **overcome**

(v) to fight and win against someone or something

*The business had to **overcome** some big problems before it started to make money.*

## **product**

(n) something that companies make and sell

*Companies have to tell many people about **products** so the companies can sell as many products as possible.*

## **season**

(n) one of the four main periods in the year, which are winter, spring, summer, and fall

*Summer is the **season** when many people want to buy cold drinks and ice cream.*

## **timing**

(n) the time when someone does something or when something happens

*When you want to sell a product, **timing** is very important. For example, you should advertise school products for children a month or two before children go back to school.*

## **traditional** Ac

(adj) relating to something that people have done for a long time

*The old-fashioned, **traditional** way for businesses to advertise their products is in magazines and on TV, but more businesses are now advertising on the Internet.*

# UNIT 2 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS



## **brand**

(n) the name of any company or product

*Using children for advertising could make people really dislike a **brand**.*



## **brand name**

(n) the name of a well-known brand

*Some **brand names** are known all over the world.*

## **brand-name**

*New products have difficulty competing with **brand-name** items.*

## **cheap**

(adj) not expensive, low in price

*Some people always buy **cheap** products, and others like to buy expensive, high-quality products.*



## **consequently** Ac

(adv) as a result

*The company launched a great ad campaign for their new action movie. **Consequently**, it was the most popular movie of the summer.*

## **especially**

(adv) to a particularly high degree, or more than usual

*It is a good idea to advertise some products on the Internet, **especially** products for young people.*

## **extremely**

(adv) very

*That type of car is **extremely** expensive, so very few people can afford to buy it.*

## **fashion**

(n) something such as a style that is popular at a particular time

*Advertising on roadside billboards is not really in **fashion** anymore, though some companies still do it.*



## **influence**

(v) to change the way people think

*Many factors **influence** decisions about which item to buy.*

(n) **influence**

*Advertising intended for children has a huge **influence** on the sale of breakfast cereals.*

## **invitation**

(n) a request to someone that invites him/her to go somewhere or do something

*The company wanted to tell everyone about its new soft drink, so it sent people **invitations** to a party where they gave away free cans of the soft drink.*

## **similar** Ac

(adj) almost the same but not exactly the same

*Many makeup ads are **similar** to each other; they show beautiful women smiling at the camera.*

**sticker**

(n) a small piece of paper or plastic with a picture or writing on it, that you stick onto something

*Someone put a **sticker** on the wall of my building to advertise a new magazine.*

**strategy** Ac

(n) a careful plan or method to complete something

*Old marketing **strategies** sometimes succeed in selling new products.*

**trend** Ac

(n) a way of doing something or a way of thinking that is becoming fashionable

*One recent **trend** is for companies to advertise products by hiring people to talk to their friends about them.*

**trick**

(v) to deceive someone in order to get something from him/her

*When I realized that a company had secretly paid my friend to tell me about the new shampoo, I felt like the company was trying to **trick** me into buying it.*

**UNIT 2 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS****budget**

(n) a plan for money: how much to pay, and what to buy; the highest amount you will pay for something

*Setting an advertising **budget** is not an easy task.*

**(v) budget**

*The advertising department did not **budget** enough money for the new project.*

**compare**

(v) to examine or judge two things in order to show how they are similar to or different from each other

*Ads often **compare** two products to try to show that one product is better than the other.*

**consumer** Ac

(n) someone who buys or uses goods and services

*All **consumers** want to buy the best products at the lowest prices.*

**demand**

(n) the need or desire that people have for particular goods or services, and their willingness to buy them

*There is a lot of **demand** for the company's new car--people love it!*

**evaluate** Ac

(v) to judge how good, useful, or successful someone or something is

*Ads often don't tell the whole truth about products, so if you want to **evaluate** them, you should actually use them instead of listening to ads about them.*

**feature** Ac

(n) an important, interesting or typical part of something

*The most exciting **feature** of my new cell phone is that I can use it to make videos.*

**increase**

(v) to become larger in number, amount, or degree

*The number of ads on the Internet will probably **increase** in the years to come.*

**inform**

(v) to formally tell someone about something

*Some people prefer ads that are honest and not complicated. Ads like this simply **inform** them about new products and how they work.*

**objective** Ac

(n) something that you are working hard to complete

*Marketers must choose advertising **objectives**.*

**persuade**

(v) to make someone agree to do something by giving good reasons why he or she should

*Some people can't decide which product to buy, so companies try to **persuade** them to buy their products with interesting and creative ads.*

**profit**

(n) the money a company makes; the difference between money coming in and money going out

*Profits may rise or fall because of advertising.*

**(v) profit**

*The company will **profit** greatly this year from the sales of the new cell phone.*

**remind**

(v) to make someone remember something

*People often don't realize that the products they used to buy when they were young are still available, so older companies often advertise to **remind** them about these products.*

**rival**

(n) a person, group, or organization that you compete with

*The two companies make the same products; they have been **rivals** for many years.*

**spend**

(v) pay money for something

*Advertisers in the United States now **spend** more than \$264 billion a year.*

**(n) spender**

*One of the largest advertising **spenders** is the U.S. government.*

**(n) spending**

*The accounting department asked all of the managers to cut down their advertising **spending** next year.*

 **successful**

(adj) producing the result you wanted; working in the way you wanted

*Marketers make important decisions when developing a **successful** advertising campaign.*

**(v) succeed**

*Advertising is one of the most important things that most companies do to **succeed**.*

 **target audience** Ac

(n) the people who you want to see your advertising campaign; your goal is for these people to see your advertising

*Professional and government agencies advertise to various **target audiences**.*

## UNIT 3 PREVIEW

### accept

(v) to believe something

*It is hard for many people to **accept** that an asteroid could hit the Earth again.*

### asteroid

(n) a piece of rock in space, more than 33 feet (10 meters) across

*The dinosaurs probably disappeared because Earth was hit by a large **asteroid**.*

### collide

(v) to crash into or hit another moving object

*Many times in the past, asteroids have **collided** with the Earth.*

(n) collision

*There is evidence that a meteorite **collision** killed the dinosaurs.*

### dinosaur

(n) a type of reptile, mostly large, no longer living; lived in Mesozoic Era

*The end of the Cretaceous period was when the **dinosaurs** were at their most powerful.*

### disappear

(v) to become impossible to find, or to be lost

*When living conditions on Earth become very difficult, animals or plants sometimes **disappear**, and are gone forever.*

### event

(n) something that happens, especially something important or unusual

*The formation of the oceans was a major **event** in the history of the Earth.*

### exist

(v) to happen or to be present in a particular situation or place

*Dinosaurs have all died out, but some animals that lived around the same time continue to **exist** in some form today.*



## **extinct**

(adj) when all animals of a species are dead

*Dinosaurs are perhaps the most well-known of **extinct** animals.*

(n) **extinction**

*The **extinction** of the dinosaurs is one of the biggest mysteries in science.*

## **gap**

(n) an empty space between two things or a period of time in which nothing happens

*There is about 100 million years between the appearance of the first dinosaurs and the first flowers on Earth. That's a big **gap**.*

## **identify** Ac

(v) to recognize and name someone or something

*The scientists found some very old bones in the ground and were able to **identify** them as the leg bones of a dinosaur.*



## **mass extinction**

(n) many species of an animal dying at the same time

*There have been several **mass extinctions** throughout history.*

## **mystery**

(n) something that is difficult to explain or understand

*Nobody knows why all the dinosaurs died; it is a **mystery**.*

## **period** Ac

(n) a length of time

*At a certain **period** in the history of the Earth, there were many dinosaurs.*

## **powerful**

(adj) strong, forceful

*Dinosaurs were big, **powerful** animals, and most other animals were probably afraid of them.*

## **publish** Ac

(v) to arrange for an academic article, book, magazine, etc. to be written, printed, or sold

*My professor is going to **publish** a book about astronomy and geology.*

## **species**

(n) a specific type of animal, plant, etc.

*Many **species** of early animals disappeared at the end of the Ordovician period.*

## **volcano**

(n) a mountain that sends out fire and hot rock from deep down in Earth

*Some scientists think that the eruption of very large **volcanoes** caused the extinction.*

## **UNIT 3 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS**

### **achievement** Ac

(n) something important that you succeed in doing by your own efforts

*The scientist was able to more closely predict when a meteorite might hit the Earth again, which was a great **achievement**.*

### **amazing**

(adj) making someone feel very surprised, often because something is very good

*It is **amazing** that some animals, like crocodiles and sharks, have managed to live on Earth for such a long time.*

## **atmosphere**

(n) the air around Earth

*A collision of a large asteroid would send dust up into the **atmosphere**.*

(adj) **atmospheric**

***Atmospheric** conditions have a big effect on the lives of plants and animals.*

 **catastrophe**

(n) a big disaster

*Evidence points to a major **catastrophe** as the cause of the dinosaur extinction.*

(adj) **catastrophic**

*Apparently, some mass extinctions were not caused by **catastrophic** events.*

 **climate**

(n) the usual weather in an area

*Because there would be less sunlight, the **climate** would become cooler.*

**crater**

(n) a round hole in the ground made by something that has fallen on it or exploded on it

*The Earth does not have a lot of **craters**, but I am not sure about other planets.*

**disagree**

(v) to have or express a different opinion from someone else

*Experts **disagree** on the reasons why dinosaurs became extinct, so my professor explained all the possible reasons to the class.*

 **evidence** Ac

(n) reasons to believe something; for example, results of scientific research

*For a long time, there was no strong **evidence** for any of the theories.*

**layer** Ac

(n) something that is placed on or between other things

*In rocks on Earth, the lower **layers** are normally older than those above them.*

**match**

(v) to be somehow related to another thing

*In this part of the mountain, the different kinds of rock **match** different periods in history.*



### meteorite

(n) an asteroid or smaller object that reaches Earth's surface

*A large **meteorite** can kill living things all around the world.*

### percentage Ac

(n) a particular amount, such as five, ten, etc. out of every hundred

*A very large **percentage** of the plants and animals in the area died after the volcano erupted.*

### sudden

(adj) done or happening quickly in a way you did not expect

*The change in weather was very **sudden**-one minute it was boiling hot, and the next it was freezing cold.*

### theory Ac

(n) an idea that explains how something works, why something happens, etc.

*New evidence has been found to support the **theory** that dinosaurs went extinct when an Ice Age began and the world became very cold.*

### vulnerable

(adj) easy to harm, hurt, or attack

*Some plants are very **vulnerable** to high temperatures, and they quickly die if it gets too hot.*

## UNIT 3 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS

### burn

(v) to damage something with fire, heat, or the Sun

*Shooting stars are comets that **burn** up when they hit the Earth's atmosphere.*



### comet

(n) an object in the sky like a very bright ball with a tail, that moves through space

*Shooting stars are actually the remains of broken up **comets**.*

### **continent**

(n) one of the main areas of land on the Earth

*The **continent** of Australia is south of Asia.*



### **destroy**

(v) to damage something so badly that it cannot be used or no longer exists

*An object large enough to **destroy** a city passes closer than the Moon every month.*

(n) **destruction**

*A hit from a near-Earth object could cause a lot of **destruction**.*

### **diameter**

(n) a line or measurement from one side of a circle to the other, that passes through the center

*The **diameter** of the Earth is 12, 756.2 kilometers.*



### **explode**

(v) to burst into small pieces, making a loud noise and causing damage, or to make something do this

*A large meteorite got so hot that it **exploded** five miles above Earth.*

(n) **explosion**

*If the asteroid had hit Earth, it would have caused the largest **explosion** in history.*

### **fortunately**

(adj) happening because of good luck

*Volcanoes are often dangerous, but **fortunately**, the volcano in my town hasn't done any serious damage.*

### **geology**

(n) the study of materials such as rocks, soils, and minerals, and how they have changed over time

*Hector was interested in rocks, so he studied **geology** in college.*

### **hit**

(v) to crash into someone or something quickly and hard

*When objects from outer space **hit** the Earth, they can cause a lot of damage.*

### **improve**

(v) to become better, or to make something better

*As tools and research methods **improve**, scientists are finding out more and more about the Earth.*

### **motivate** Ac

(v) to make someone feel determined or eager to do something

*When people feel that they are in danger, it can **motivate** them to take action and save themselves.*

### **nuclear weapon** Ac

(n) a very powerful weapon that uses nuclear energy, or the powerful force that is produced when the nucleus of an atom is either split or joined to another atom, to destroy large areas

*Many people are afraid of the damage that **nuclear weapons** can do to the world.*

### **solar system**

(n) the Earth and all the planets, moons, etc. that move around the Sun

*The Earth is the only planet in the **solar system** that can support life.*

## UNIT 4 PREVIEW

### act

(v) to perform as a character in a play or movie

*When people **act** in plays or movies, they often try to be as realistic as possible.*

### attempt

(v) to try to do something

*Ann is going to **attempt** to play the part of Queen Victoria, but I think she is too young to play the part.*



### character

(n) a person in a movie, play, or book

*It is important as an actor to think about the **character's** feelings in each situation.*

### consult **Ac**

(v) to ask or look for advice, information, etc. from someone or something that should have the answers

*Actors sometimes **consult** with experts like historians to find out more about the characters they are playing.*



### create **Ac**

(v) to make something new exist or happen

*Some characters are especially difficult for actors to **create**.*

### escape

(v) to succeed in going away from a place where you do not want to be

*People watch TV and movies to **escape** from their everyday lives.*

 **imagination**

(n) an ability to make a picture in your mind

*Actors need **imagination** because their character's life might be different from their own.*

(adj) **imaginary**

*It is common for children to have **imaginary** friends.*

(v) **imagine**

*Artists need to **imagine** how their characters might behave.*

**key**

(n) the part of a plan, action, etc. that everything else depends on

*Some people think that the **key** to good acting is to find out as much as you can about the character you are playing.*

**perform**

(v) to do something to entertain people

*He is very excited because he is going to **perform** in a new play on Broadway next year.*

 **play**

(n) a story performed by actors in a theater, with an audience watching

*Going to the theater is a great way to escape into the world of the **play**.*

 **plot**

(n) the story in a movie, play, or book

*A synopsis includes the main ideas of the **plot**.*

 **realistic**

(adj) something that looks real

*Imagination helps an actor make his or her performance as **realistic** as possible.*

## **relax** Ac

(v) to become more calm and less worried

*After a busy day at work, Janet was finally able to **relax** in front of the TV.*

## **role** Ac

(n) the character an actor plays

*One of his most challenging **roles** was playing a London gang member.*

## **setting**

(n) the place and time in history of a film, play, or book

*The **setting** of the film was 16th century England.*

## **skill**

(n) an ability to do something very well, especially because you have learned and practiced it

*He has great acting **skills**; he's played many different kinds of parts in his movies.*

## **successful**

(adj) achieving what you wanted, or having the effect or result you intended

*He became a **successful** actor after he took acting classes for several years.*

## **theater**

(n) a building with a stage where plays are performed

*This **theater** is very old, and many famous actors have worked here.*

## **UNIT 4 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS**

## **appear in**

(v) to be an actor in

*That actor has **appeared in** over 30 films.*



## **authentic**

(adj) just like the real thing

*The actor is well-known for giving very **authentic** performances.*

### (n) **authenticity**

**Authenticity** in a performance pulls an audience into the world of a play or film.

## **award**

(n) a prize given to someone for something he or she has achieved

*The Oscar is probably the most famous **award** that an actor can receive for his or her work.*



## **be based on**

(v) to come from another source or idea

*Imagination can **be based on** more than personal experience.*

## **combination**

(n) two or more different things that are used or put together

*Actors use their imagination in **combination** with their emotions to perform their roles.*

## **define** Ac

(v) to explain the exact meaning of a particular word or idea

*The student asked what the word **authenticity** meant, so the acting teacher **defined** it.*



## **disabled**

(adj) not able to use part of the body

*The actor spent a lot of time with **disabled** people before filming started.*

### (n) **disability**

*The character had a lifetime of frustration dealing with reactions to the **disability**.*

## **emotional**

(adj) making people have strong feelings

*The actor who played the father who had lost his child gave a performance that was very emotional.*

## **focus** Ac

(v) to give special attention to one particular subject or situation

*Often, the acting teacher talks about acting in general, but today she is going to **focus** on how to play difficult roles.*

## **genuine**

(adj) real or true

*I didn't enjoy the movie because it didn't seem very **genuine** to me -- how could such an old man win a race at the Olympics?*

## **lecture** Ac

(n) a long talk to a group of people about a particular subject

*Hundreds of people went to the **lecture** this afternoon because a famous actor was speaking about his new play.*

## **preparation**

(n) the act or process of preparing something, or getting ready for something

*The actor did a lot of **preparation** for playing the role of President Kennedy; he met with people who knew the president and read many books about him.*

## **reaction** Ac

(n) something that you do or feel because of something that has happened or been said

*The character's **reaction** to the news that she had lost her job surprised me. I expected her to be much more upset about it.*



## **sector of society** Ac

(n) social class, e.g., upper class, middle class

*An actor playing someone from a different **sector of society** needs imagination.*

**stage**

(n) the raised floor in a theater where actors perform

*The actors are up on the **stage**, and the play is about to begin.*

**UNIT 4 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS****affect** Ac

(v) to do something that changes someone or something

*The main character in the play was treated badly as a child, and it **affected** his personality forever.*

**aspect** Ac

(n) a part of an idea, process, or plan that has many parts

*Actors have to think about many **aspects** of their characters' lives.*

**attention**

(n) the state of carefully watching, listening, or thinking about someone or something

*Actors like to have the complete **attention** of the people in their audience.*

**believable**

(adj) able to be believed because it seems likely or real

*I didn't think that a 40-year-old actor was **believable** in the role of a teenage boy.*

**cave**

(n) a large natural hole in the side of a cliff or under the ground

*The characters in the movie were lost underground in a cold, dark **cave** for three days.*

**consider**

(v) to think about something very carefully, especially before making a decision

*Actors **consider** many different things when they decide whether or not to accept a role.*

 **creativity** Ac

(n) the ability to use your imagination to think of new ideas or things

*The imagination is at the center of an actor's **creativity**.*

**(adj) creative** Ac

*A **creative** actor has the ability to think of new ideas and things.*

**explore**

(v) to discuss or think about something carefully

*Before we decided what to do, we **explored** all the different possibilities.*

**portray**

(v) to act the part of a character in a play

*She is very excited because she is going to **portray** Marilyn Monroe in a movie next year.*

**script**

(n) the written form of a movie, play, etc.

*The actor didn't like the **script** that was sent to him, so he turned down the role in the movie.*

**situation**

(n) a combination of all the things that are happening and all the conditions that exist in a particular time or place

*Some people who are faced with a difficult **situation** like the death of a loved one, become very upset and depressed, while other people are able to go on with their lives.*

 **survive** Ac

(v) to continue to live, even though there are many problems

*Imagination may originally have been a way for humans to **survive**.*

**(n) survival** Ac

*The **survival** of early humans often depended on their ability to imagine.*

**task** **Ac**

(n) a job or a particular thing you have to do, especially a difficult or annoying one

*It took the actor six months to complete the difficult **task** of preparing for the role of Julius Caesar.*



(n) a thing or a skill that helps someone do their job

*Imagination is an actor's most important **tool**.*

## UNIT 5 PREVIEW



### **alert**

(adj) being very focused on everything nearby

*When people become frightened, they become more **alert**.*

### **aware** Ac

(adj) realizing that something is true, exists, or is happening

*Most people are **aware** of the dangers of smoking, but many people smoke anyway.*



### **behavior**

(n) a person's typical actions or way of being

*Emotions have a big effect on our **behavior**.*

### **behave**

*People **behave** in different ways when they are nervous or upset.*

### **communicate** Ac

(v) to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing, etc.

*Many people today prefer to **communicate** by emailing instead of talking on the phone.*



### **concentrate** Ac

(v) to think very hard about something

*When people become frightened, they **concentrate** harder.*

### **concentration** Ac

*Children often lose their sense of **concentration** when they are taking a long test.*



### **conscious**

(adj) aware that something is happening

*Our understanding of events and feelings is both **conscious** and unconscious.*

 **contempt**

(n) a feeling that someone or something does not deserve any respect

*People from all cultures may recognize the facial expression for **contempt**.*

**culture** 

(n) the art, beliefs, behavior, ideas, etc. of a particular society

*People in every **culture** understand that people cry when they are sad.*

 **disgust**

(n) a very strong, negative feeling about something shocking or unpleasant, such as food that tastes bad

*People from all cultures recognize the facial expression for **disgust**.*

**expression**

(n) a look on someone's face

*The little girl had a very happy **expression** on her face while she was running around the park with her friend.*

**facial**

(adj) on or relating to the face

*My two-year-old son gets upset when I have an angry **facial** expression.*

 **flight**

(n) the act of running away or escaping

*When people are frightened, they become more ready for fight or **flight**.*

**frightened**

(adj) feeling afraid

*I was **frightened** when I heard the strange noise in my house, but it was just the wind.*

 **frown**

(n) the expression on a person's face when they are worried, unhappy, or angry

*A **frown** shows that someone is worried, unhappy, or angry.*

(v) **frown**

*She **frowned** when she found out that her plane was going to be delayed for two hours.*

 **heart**

(n) the part of the body that causes blood to move around the body

*When a person experiences fear, the **heart** beats faster and stronger.*

 **instinct**

(n) something natural for you, not something you learned

*Some of the ways to communicate emotions come from **instinct**.*

(adj) **instinctive**

*Many cultures understand certain gestures that are **instinctive**, such as smiles.*

(adv) **instinctively**

*Most people will **instinctively** try to help someone who is hurt or upset.*

**psychologist** Ac

(n) a person whose job is to study the mind and how it influences people's behavior

*She wanted to understand why she behaved the way she did, so she went to see a **psychologist**.*

 **recognize**

(v) to notice what something is because you have seen it or heard it before

*People from all cultures **recognize** the facial expressions for some emotions.*

(n) **recognition**

*He looked past me with no sign of **recognition**, even though we had met at a party last week.*

 **senses**

(n) the ways that the body gets information from outside (e.g. through the eyes, ears, or nose)

*Emotions have strong effects on our **senses**.*

 **sensitive**

(adj) able to notice small changes

*When people are frightened, they become more **sensitive**.*

**source** Ac

(n) a thing, place, activity, etc. that you get something from

*The **source** that I got that information from is a psychology textbook.*

**strongly**

(adv) in an extreme way that is easy to notice

*When you are angry at people, it can **strongly** affect the way you behave toward them.*

**subject**

(n) the thing you are talking about or considering in a conversation, discussion, book, movie, etc.

*Many scientists are doing research on this **subject** because it affects our everyday lives and relationships.*

## UNIT 5 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS

**aggressive**

(adj) behaving in an angry or violent way toward someone

***Aggressive** drivers are dangerous because they usually drive too fast and have fights with other drivers.*

 **arousal**

(n) a physical-emotional state in which a person is alert and his or her heart is beating fast

*The brain senses the body's state of **arousal**.*

 **attached** Ac

(adj) if you are attached to something, you like it very much

*She is very **attached** to her sisters, so she spends as much time as possible with them.*

 **blood vessels**

(n) the tubes that blood flows through, all round the body

*When we are frightened, **blood vessels** in the face become narrower, and the face becomes whiter.*

 **brain**

(n) the part of a person inside the head that controls the body and thinks

*In a physiological response, your **brain** sends messages throughout your body.*

 **breathing**

(n) the action of letting air in and out of the body

*When people experience strong emotions, their **breathing** becomes faster.*

(v) **breathe**

*Strong emotions make us **breathe** more rapidly.*

 **brief** Ac

(adj) continuing for a short time

*We listened to a **brief**, ten-minute talk about facial expressions in different cultures.*

 **gesture**

(n) a movement of hands or head, which communicates something

*Responses may include **gestures**, such as waving arms.*

## **insult**

(n) a rude or offensive remark or action

*If you tell people they are overweight, they will probably take it as an **insult** and get angry at you.*



## **interpretation** Ac

(n) the way people understand something (sometimes people may interpret the same thing in different ways)

*One aspect of emotion is **interpretation** of events and feelings in the mind.*



## **interpret** Ac

*I **interpreted** his silence as his being unfriendly, but he is actually very shy.*

## **involve** Ac

(v) to include or affect someone or something

*Emotions **involve** both learned behavior and natural physical responses.*



## **jealousy**

(n) feeling angry or unhappy because someone has something you want

*Losing a lover to someone else causes **jealousy**.*

(adj) **jealous**

*Children feel **jealous** if another child has a toy they want.*



## **lungs**

(n) the two large parts of the body that take in and let out air and allow air to enter the blood

*One response to emotion is that the **lungs** get ready to take in more air.*

## **memory**

(n) the ability to remember things, places, experiences, etc.

*I have no **memory** of anything that happened to me before the age of 6.*

## **narrow**

(adj) only measuring a small distance from side to side

*When people get scared, their blood vessels get **narrow** and less blood flows to their faces, so their faces turn white.*



## **physically** Ac

(adv) connected with a person's body, not their mind

*Stress affects people both **physically** and emotionally.*



## **physical** Ac

*All emotions involve **physical** response.*



## **respond** Ac

(v) to take action as a result of something that happens (e.g. , you might respond to touching something hot by dropping it)

*Emotions help us to **respond** to important situations.*



## **response** Ac

*The fight-or-flight **response** appears to be part of our biology.*

## **stressful** Ac

(adj) making you worry a lot

*In **stressful** situations, people often become nervous or scared.*

## **sweat**

(v) to have liquid coming through your skin, especially when you are hot or nervous

*When people feel strong emotions like anger, they often turn red and start to **sweat**.*



## **temperament**

(n) how people respond emotionally, in general

*Experiences from early in life set our emotional **temperament**.*

**theme** **Ac**

(n) a main subject or idea in a piece of writing, speech, movie, etc.

*The conference's **theme** is human emotions.*

**UNIT 5 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS****approval**

(n) the belief that someone or something is good or doing something right

*He showed his **approval** of the decision by smiling and nodding his head.*

**basic**

(adj) forming the main or most necessary part of something

*Happiness and anger are **basic** emotions that people all over the world experience.*

**body language**

(n) communication through body position and body movement

*People usually judge emotion more by **body language** than by facial expression.*

**category** **Ac**

(n) a group of people or things that are all of the same type

*There are several different **categories** of emotional responses; two of them are facial expressions and movements of the body.*

**detail**

(n) a single fact or piece of information about something

*After the introduction, the lecturer began to give more **details** about research into facial expressions.*

**display** **Ac**

(v) to clearly show a feeling or quality

*Some people do not like to **display** their emotions because they don't want other people to know how they feel.*

## **frequent**

(adj) happening very often

*When people are upset, their body movements become more rapid, **frequent**, and violent.*

## **obvious** Ac

(adj) easy to notice or understand

*It was **obvious** that she was very sad because she kept on crying.*

## **politeness**

(n) the state of behaving or speaking in a way that is correct for the social situation you are in

*One of the rules of **politeness** in American culture is to look at people in the eye when they are talking to you.*



## **posture**

(n) body position when sitting or standing

*Body movements and **postures** are channels for emotional expression.*

## **pride**

(n) a feeling of satisfaction and pleasure in what you have done, or in what someone connected to you has done

*Mrs. Hornsby felt great **pride** when her son became a doctor, and she told all her friends about it.*



## **remote**

(adj) far away from where people live

*People from a **remote** island recognized the facial expressions of people from other cultures.*

**specifically** Ac

(adv) for a particular type of person or thing

*The lecturer talked about body postures, specifically, the way people tense their muscles when they are frightened.*

## UNIT 6 PREVIEW

### argue

(v) to disagree with someone

*My sister and I **argue** a lot about politics; she agrees with everything the president says and I don't.*

### chart Ac

(n) a drawing, set of numbers, etc. that shows information

*The **chart** compared the populations and incomes of people in different countries around the world.*

### dream

(v) to think about something that you would like to happen

*Parents around the world **dream** that their children will have a better life than they did.*

### factor Ac

(n) one of several things that influence or cause a situation

*I think good health is one important **factor** in making people feel happy about their lives.*



### GDP

(n) Gross Domestic Product; the money that a country produces in a year

*The 2007 estimated per capita **GDP** for Bhutan was only around U.S.\$2,000.*



### life expectancy

(n) the number of years people live, on average

*There is a strong connection between **life expectancy** and GDP.*



### literacy rate

(n) the percentage of people who can read and write

*The **literacy rate** is higher in rich countries than in poor ones.*

## **make up your mind**

(v) to decide something, or to become very determined to do something

*After you hear all the facts, you can **make up your mind** about what you think.*

## **mental health** Ac

(n) the health of a person's mind

*Good **mental health** is often related to good physical health.*

## **opportunity**

(n) an occasion when it is possible for you to do something

*People today have the **opportunity** to buy new things that their parents and grandparents didn't have.*

## **per capita**

(adj) for each person

*In an economy based mostly on farming, **per capita** income is always low.*

## **population**

(n) number of people in a country, city, or area

*The **population** of Denmark in 2007 was 5,460,000.*

## **prefer**

(v) to like someone or something more than someone or something else

*Many people today **prefer** to do their cleaning with appliances like vacuum cleaners instead of by hand.*

## **social**

(adj) connected with people in general

*Many developed countries went into a very deep **social** recession.*

## **(n) society**

*Polite and reasonable people are suited to modern, well-organized **society**.*

 **statistics** Ac

(n) a number that shows some information

*Every **statistics** about the material well-being of young Americans is getting better.*

**survey** Ac

(n) a set of questions that you ask a large number of people in order to find out something

*The scientists conducted a **survey** to find out how happy people were.*

**technology** Ac

(n) machines, equipment, and ways of doing things that are based on modern knowledge about science and computers

*People love today's **technology**, like computers and cell phones, because it makes their lives easier, but it does not always make them happier.*

 **wealth**

(n) the amount of money a country or person owns

*Most countries have more **wealth** than ever before.*

**wonderful**

(adj) extremely good

*I think the dishwasher is a **wonderful** invention. Nobody likes to wash dishes!*

## UNIT 6 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS

**affordable**

(adj) not expensive

*Television sets used to be very expensive, but they are now very **affordable**.*

**apply**

(v) to make a formal, especially written request for a job, permission to do something, etc.

*If you would like to **apply** for a job at my company, please send a letter to the manager.*

## **convenient**

(adj) useful to you because it makes something easier or saves you time

*Washing machines are very **convenient** because they make it much easier to wash clothes.*



## **decrease**

(v) to become smaller

*In several countries, life expectancy has **decreased**.*



## **disposable income** Ac

(n) the amount of money someone can spend on things they want but don't actually need

*With bigger **disposable income**, people can buy more.*



## **doubled**

(adj) two times (200%) as big

*The U.S. population has **doubled** since 1945.*

## **expect**

(v) to think that something will happen

*Now that my parents have an email account, they **expect** me to write to them every day.*



## **fortunate**

(adj) happening because of good luck

*He doesn't feel **fortunate** all of the time.*

## **give up**

(v) to stop trying to do something

*I sold my air conditioner because I am trying to save money on bills. But if living without one gets too difficult, I'll just **give up** and buy another one.*

 **halve**

(v) to become half (50%) as big

*The number of deaths **halved** from 1980 to 2006.*

 **income** Ac

(n) the money a person regularly receives, usually from doing a job

*Our average disposable **income** buys more than twice as much as it did in the mid-1950s.*

**produce**

(v) to make

*Many countries around the world **produce** much more food than they need.*

**prosperity**

(n) the condition of having money and being successful

*There is much more **prosperity** in our society than there used to be. Most people have money and enough to eat.*

**respect**

(v) to admire someone because of his/her knowledge, skill, personal qualities etc.

*Some people complain that children used to **respect** their parents much more than they do now.*

 **triple**

(v) three times (300%) as big

*Since 1945, the amount of food we produce has **tripled**.*

(adj) **triple**

*He is a **triple** gold medal winner in the Olympics.*

 **twice**

(adv) two times; *twice as much* means two times as much

*We have **twice** as many cars per person today as people did in the 1950s.*

 **volunteer** Ac

(v) to offer to do something without expecting any reward

*The Smiths are going to volunteer at the library to help children with their homework.*

**wish**

(v) to want something to happen even though it is unlikely

*I wish I lived in the future because I think life will be even easier then.*

## UNIT 6 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS

 **commit suicide** Ac

(v) to kill oneself

*In the United States, some very young people commit suicide.*

 **crime**

(n) breaking the law

*There has been a great increase in crime since 1960.*

**criminal**

*People do not want to live in neighborhoods that have a lot of criminal activity.*

 **depression** Ac

(n) a mental illness in which you feel very unhappy

*Up to ten times more people suffer from depression now than in the 1930s.*

**depressed** Ac

*More young people are depressed today than at any time in the past.*

 **divorce**

(v) to end a marriage

*Anna is upset because her parents are going to divorce.*

**divorce**

*Divorce is growing in every social class.*

## **earn**

(v) to get money for the work you do

*After Lee got a better job, he began to **earn** a lot more money.*

## **emptiness**

(n) a condition of having nothing inside

*Even though Molly had a good job and a lot of money, she wasn't happy. She felt like her life was filled with **emptiness**.*

## **greet**

(v) to welcome someone or something

*When she came back to work after her vacation, some serious problems were there to **greet** her.*



## **increase**

(v) to add more to size or number

*Many problems in our society have **increased** since 1960.*

(n) **increase**

*There is often an **increase** in crime when the economy is bad.*

## **internal** Ac

(adj) inside a particular company, organization, country etc.

*Some problems are **international**, and countries have to work together to deal with them.*

*Other problems are **internal**, and each country has to deal with the problem on its own.*

## **material goods**

(n) things that are related to your money, possessions, living conditions rather than to the needs of your mind or soul

*Many Americans buy too many **material goods** they don't need, which often makes them less happy.*

## **renew**

(v) to make something new again

*Our society has a lot of problems, and we need to work together to **renew** it.*

## **steadily**

(adv) continuing or developing at the same rate, without stopping or changing

*The depression rate in teenagers has been rising **steadily** over the last few decades.*

## **suffer**

(v) to feel pain or to be badly affected by a situation

*When couples divorce, their families usually **suffer** for a long time.*



## **trend** Ac

(n) a general change over a period of time

*Trends such as the increase in suicide are included in the Index of National Civic Health.*



## **violent**

(adj) trying to injure or kill

*There are four times as many **violent** crimes now as in the 1960s.*

## **violence**

*Violence has increased in many Western societies.*

## **well-being**

(n) a feeling of being comfortable, happy, and healthy

*She felt a sense of happiness and **well-being** after her child was born.*

## **worst**

(adj) very bad, or worse than anything else of the same type

*Some psychologists think that depression is the **worst** problem in our society, and that we need to solve it as soon as possible.*

## UNIT 7 PREVIEW

### **affair**

(n) something connected to your personal life, your financial situation, etc.

*Lorna did not tell her coworkers about her divorce because she felt it was her own **affair**, and they didn't need to know about it.*

### **author**

(n) someone who writes a book, story, article, play, etc.

*That **author** has written five novels.*

### **background**

(n) the situation and past events that help the audience to understand a story

*Part of his **background** is that his home region has changed drastically in his lifetime.*

### **character**

(n) the personal qualities and personality of one of the people in a novel, play, or short story

*People who read this story might be able to relate the **characters** to their own lives.*

### **develop**

(v) to become more advanced (i.e., your knowledge of a story or character develops)

*There are several events that help the story to **develop**.*

### **drastically**

(adv) extreme and sudden

*The country has changed **drastically** over the last 20 years--it's completely different now.*

**local**

(adj) relating to a particular place or area

*Many people prefer to follow traditions that are **local**. They like to do the same things as the people around them.*

**main**

(adj) bigger or more important than all the other things

*The **main** character of the book is a young man who wants to get married.*

**personality**

(n) someone's character, especially the way he/she behaves toward other people

*The father in the story had a mean, unpleasant **personality**. Nobody liked him.*

**poem**

(n) a piece of writing that expresses emotions, experiences and ideas, especially in short lines using words that rhyme

*The **poem** was very short--only four lines--but it was beautiful and powerful.*

**private**

(adj) secret or personal, and not for sharing with others

*Their wedding was **private**, so only a couple of close friends were invited to it.*

**region** Ac

(n) a fairly large area of a state, country, etc.

*There are a lot of farms in that **region** of the country.*

**title**

(n) the name given to a book, painting, play, etc.

*The **title** of the novel is An Unhappy Marriage.*

## UNIT 7 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS

### appreciate **Ac**

(v) to understand something

*After I read the article, I finally **appreciated** how difficult it really was to solve the problems the country faced.*

### arranged marriage

(n) a marriage in which the parents choose who their son or daughter will marry

*Among Christians around the world nowadays, **arranged marriages** are not common.*

### clash

(v) to argue or disagree

*When people **clash** about something important, they should try and discuss things calmly and not fight.*

(n) **clash**

*Clashes between older and younger people's attitudes do happen.*

### colony

(n) a country or area that is controlled by another country

*He was born in 1930, when Nigeria was still a British **colony**.*

### complex **Ac**

(adj) a word describing something with many different parts that is difficult to understand

*The culture of that country is very **complex**; people from other countries have a hard time understanding it.*

### confusion

(n) a state of not understanding what is happening or what something means

*The country was in a state of **confusion** after the president suddenly died, and no one knew who was in charge of the government.*

## **connection**

(n) a relationship between things, people, ideas, etc.

*Some people want to be as modern as possible, while others want to keep a **connection** to old traditions and beliefs in their lives.*

## **convert** Ac

(v) to change to a new religion

*The missionaries hoped to **convert** the Nigerians to Christianity.*

## **diverse** Ac

(adj) very different from each other

*Lagos is a very **diverse** and complex city.*

## **diversity** Ac

*I love the **diversity** of the city where I live. There are people from all around the world here.*

## **fall apart**

(v) to separate into many pieces

*Joe's mother is very sick, and he is afraid the family will **fall apart** if she dies.*

## **fascinating**

(adj) very interesting

*The capital city is a **fascinating** place.*

## **fascinate**

*Learning about other cultures **fascinates** me.*

## **generation** Ac

(n) all the people who were born at around the same time

*Many people of his **generation** grew up with a mixture of religions.*

 **influence**

(n) something that has an effect on something else

*His early experiences have been a major **influence** on his work.*

**justify** Ac

(v) to give an acceptable explanation for something that other people think is unreasonable

*When his mother criticized him for dating a woman from the city, Bola tried to **justify** his behavior by describing all the woman's good qualities.*

**lead to**

(v) to make something happen or exist as a result of something else

*When many new people moved to the region, it **led to** major changes in that region's society and culture.*

 **missionary**

(n) someone who goes to another country and tries to make people believe his or her religion

*Missionaries came to Nigeria to try to make people believe in Christianity.*

**neutral** Ac

(adj) not showing any strong feelings or opinions

*The lecturer described the author's work in a **neutral** tone of voice, so we couldn't figure out if she liked it or not.*

 **publish** Ac

(v) to prepare and produce material in printed or electronic form

*He wrote one of the first African novels to be **published** in the West.*

### **relate to**

(v) to be concerned with or directly connected to a particular subject

*If you learn more about the historical situation in which this story takes place, you will be able to **relate to** it and understand it better.*



### **religion**

(n) a belief in one or more gods, and the behaviors that go with this belief (e.g., going to a special building on a certain day of the week)

*The **religion** of many Nigerians was a mixture of local religion and Christianity.*

### **richness**

(n) containing a lot of something good

*The **richness** of the author's writing amazed me, so I decided to read all of her books.*



### **theme** Ac

(n) a topic that we see several times in a piece of literature

*His early experiences provide many of the **themes** in his stories.*

## **UNIT 7 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS**



### **atmosphere**

(n) the feeling that people get from being in a place

*The **atmosphere** of the city seemed inconsistent with some of its marriage customs.*



### **cease** Ac

(v) to stop doing something

*After the young man married a woman his family disliked, the family **ceased** all contact with him.*

### **condemn**

(v) to say very strongly that you do not approve of someone or something

*Everyone in the small village **condemned** the woman after she divorced her husband, and she had to move away.*



## **cosmopolitan**

(adj) having people from many cultures

*Lagos was the most **cosmopolitan** city in Nigeria.*



## **determine**

(v) to choose

*It seemed to be a joke that a person's tribe could **determine** whom he married.*

## **encourage**

(v) to try to persuade someone to do something

*The parents **encouraged** their daughter to marry a local man, but she didn't want to get married.*

## **engaged**

(adj) a word describing two people who are engaged have agreed to marry each other

*Heather and Bob are **engaged**, so they are going to get married soon.*



## **engagement**

(n) an agreement by two people to get married

*The couple discussed how to tell the young man's father about their **engagement**.*

## **eventually** Ac

(adv) after a long time

*The man asked the woman to marry him; at first she said no, but **eventually** she agreed.*



## **fiancée**

(n) the woman a man is going to marry

*He explained to his **fiancée** why it was best to tell his father of their engagement in person.*

### **forgiveness**

(n) the act of stopping being angry at someone although he or she has done something wrong

*After the boy made his mother angry, he felt sorry, and he came to ask her for her **forgiveness**.*

### **interrupt**

(v) to stop someone from speaking by suddenly saying or doing something

*She was about to say something, but her friend **interrupted** her and began to tell a long story.*

### **menacing**

(adj) making you expect something dangerous or bad

*The children were afraid of the **menacing** snake that was hissing at them.*

### **mild**

(adj) not too severe or serious

*The old woman had a bad temper, but her husband had a kindly, **mild** manner.*

### **threatening**

(adj) making threats, or acting in a way that may cause damage or harm to another person or thing

*His behavior was very **threatening** when he got angry, and everyone felt very nervous around him.*



### **tribe**

(n) a group of people with the same culture, customs, and beliefs and who come from the same place; not usually used when the people have their own country

*The couple did not believe that their **tribes** should decide whom they should marry.*

## UNIT 8 PREVIEW

### continue

(v) to keep happening, existing, or doing something without stopping

*The snow **continued** to fall all night. There was so much snow on the ground in the morning that the town closed the schools.*

### cotton

(n) a plant with white hairs used for making cloth and thread

*People grow **cotton** in order to make cloth from it.*

### cycle

(n) a number of related events that happen again and again in the same order

*In a plant's life **cycle**, a seed grows into a plant, the plant produces seeds of its own, and then the plant dies.*

### disaster

(n) a sudden event such as an accident, flood, or storm that causes great harm or damage

*The storm was the biggest **disaster** the area had ever seen. Many people got hurt and lost their homes.*

### disturb

(v) to interrupt what someone or something is doing

*The boys **disturbed** the eggs in birds' nests, and that caused the birds to leave their eggs forever.*



### drought

(n) a time when there is very little rain and growing food becomes difficult

*Too little water causes **drought**.*

 **dry up**

(v) to lose water or moisture over a period of time

*If there is not enough rain, waterways **dry up**.*

 **erosion** Ac

(n) damage caused by rain and wind on a natural surface; over time, erosion can cause areas of land to disappear or change shape

*Erosion can cause areas of land to disappear or change shape.*

(v) **erode** Ac

*Heavy rains **eroded** the hillside and blocked the road.*

 **flood**

(n) water covering an area that is usually dry, such as houses or farm land

*If there is too much water, we have **floods**.*

**generally**

(adv) usually

*Some rain is **generally** thought to be good, but too much rain can be dangerous.*

**natural**

(adj) existing in nature, not caused, made, or controlled by people

*People do not cause **natural** events, but they can be affected by them.*

**rice**

(n) a white or brown grain grown in wet fields that is eaten after it has been boiled

*You have to boil **rice** before you can eat it.*

**secure** Ac

(v) to make something safe from being harmed

*A big storm was on the way, so everyone went home and **secured** their homes.*

## **suggest**

(v) to tell someone your ideas about what should be done

*The policeman **suggested** that we leave our home to get away from the storm.*

## **tropical cyclone**

(n) a very powerful storm, with very strong winds and heavy rain. Tropical storms that start in the Atlantic Ocean are called **hurricanes** and ones that start in the western Pacific, near East Asia, are called **typhoons**.

*Tropical cyclones bring heavy rain and very powerful wind.*

## **UNIT 8 BUILDING ACADEMIC READING SKILLS**

### **climate**

(n) the typical weather in an area

*Due to the drying up of the Aral Sea, the local **climate** has changed.*

### **collapse** Ac

(v) to fail suddenly and completely

*After it didn't rain for years, the farming industry in the area **collapsed**, and many people lost their jobs.*

### **crops**

(n) types of plant that farmers grow for food

*Climate change has forced many farmers to change from cotton to other **crops**.*

### **dramatically** Ac

(adv) very large and surprisingly

*The amount of water flowing into the Aral Sea fell **dramatically**.*

### **drama** Ac

*The scientist's speech captured the **drama** of how the change in weather affected the people in the region.*

 **dramatic** Ac

*Many people believe that the effects of climate change will be **dramatic**.*

 **efficient**

(adj) working well, quickly, and without wasting time, energy, or effort

*Conditions might be improved by making the water use more **efficient**.*

**environmental** Ac

(adj) relating to or affecting the air, land, or water on Earth

*The factory polluted the area, causing a lot of **environmental** damage.*

 **evaporate**

(v) change into a gas (not steam) due to heat such as the sun's heat

*Because no new water was entering the sea, its water **evaporated**.*

**export** Ac

(n) goods that are sold to another country

*Many Asian countries grow rice for **export** to other countries that don't grow it.*

 **extinct**

(adj) no longer existing

*Many animal species unique to the Aral Sea have become **extinct**.*

(n) **extinction**

*Possible **extinction** is a very big problem for many plants and animals.*

**flow**

(v) to move in a smooth, steady way

*The water **flows** from the river to the ocean.*

 **impact** Ac

(v) to have an effect on something—often the effect is a problem

*The change in weather **impacted** the large fishing industry.*

 **impact** Ac

*Many health **impacts** have affected the area.*

 **irrigation**

(n) supplying water to farm land

*Farming in the countries around the sea still depends on **irrigation**.*

**original**

(adj) first or earliest

*People were surprised that the sea is now much smaller than its **original** size.*

 **project** Ac

(n) a carefully planned piece of work

*The goal of the government **project** was to increase the number of fish in the lake.*

**repair**

(v) to fix something that is broken or damaged

*After the storm, we **repaired** the damage to the windows of our house.*

**replace**

(v) to remove something from its place and put a different thing there

*There aren't enough fish in the lake anymore, so the government needs to **replace** the fishing industry with another kind business in order to provide jobs for people.*

**responsibility**

(n) something that you have a duty to do, be in charge of, or take care of

*The factory polluted this lake, so it is their **responsibility** to clean it up.*

 **salinity**

(n) amount of salt

*The **salinity** of the sea began to increase as water evaporated.*

 **shrink**

(v) to get smaller

*As the amount of water flowing into the sea became smaller, the sea began to **shrink**.*

**supply**

(v) to provide people with something that they need or want, especially regularly over a long time

*It is very difficult to **supply** water to people who live in dry areas like the desert.*

 **volume** Ac

(n) the amount of something, measured in gallons, cubic miles, etc.

*The **volume** of water in the sea fell by 80 percent between 1960 and the early 1980s.*

## UNIT 8 BUILDING ACADEMIC LISTENING SKILLS

**activity**

(n) something that people do because they want to achieve something

*Some human **activities** cause a lot of damage to the nature in the area.*

**cloud**

(n) a white or gray mass in the sky, from which rain falls

*There were a lot of **clouds** in the sky, so we didn't go to the beach.*

**feed**

(v) to supply something in a continuous flow

*These rivers **feed** water into the ocean.*

 **filter (through)**

(v) to pass through something that stops unwanted pieces from getting past

*As water **filters through** sand and small rocks, it becomes clean.*

 **filter**

*The Earth acts as a natural **filter** to clean the water.*

 **ground**

(n) the surface of the land

*As humans cut down trees, water stops filtering through the **ground**.*

 **groundwater**

(n) water within the earth especially that supplies wells and springs

*Groundwater reservoirs play a vital role in the water cycle.*

 **precipitation**

(n) rain or snow; any form of water falling from the sky

*In most natural systems, **precipitation** falls on to the ground.*

**reduce**

(v) to make something become less in amount, size, price, etc.

*Irrigation can drastically **reduce** the amount of water that flows in rivers.*

**repeat**

(v) to do something again

*Cycles, like the water cycle, **repeat** over and over again.*

 **reservoir**

(n) a large area where water is stored

*Groundwater **reservoirs** play a vital role in the water cycle.*

**result**

(n) something that happens or exists because of something that happened before

*The water in the lake became more salty, and the **result** was that most of the fish in the lake died.*

## **route** Ac

(n) the way from one place to another

*What is the shortest **route** from here to the ocean? We need to get there quickly.*

## **sediment**

(n) sand, stone, mud, etc. that falls to the bottom of rivers and lakes

*Sudden flow of water into waterways brings more **sediment** into the rivers.*

## **soak (through)**

(v) to pass through something, making it wet

*Water that runs off eroded hillsides is unable to **soak through** the ground.*

## **spring**

(n) a place where water comes to the surface naturally

***Springs** will dry up as the supply to the groundwater reservoirs that feed them reduces.*

## **stream**

(n) a small river

*Dry and lifeless **streams** are common in areas with few trees.*

## **surface**

(n) the outside or top layer of something

*I saw a lot of trash floating on the **surface** of the lake.*

## **terrible**

(adj) very bad

*The flood was **terrible**. It destroyed many people's homes.*

## **waterway**

(n) an area of water, often part of a river, that ships can go through

*Many ships use this **waterway** to get to the ocean.*